

# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1888-89



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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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## University Gazette.

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Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

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### Editorials.

#### OUR UNIVERSITY.

In the last issue of THE GAZETTE we published some notable facts, to which we wish to call attention, to mark the progress our University is making. The total number of students in the Arts Faculty is now 310, an increase of 30 over last year, and of 76 over the previous one; there is a corresponding increase in the number of undergraduates as compared with partial students. The whole number in the faculty has doubled in about five years, and the number of men alone in fourteen years; while taking all the faculties together, the number has increased from 201 in 1863 to 576 in 1888, that is, more than two-fold.

The Library also shows a similar progress, with a total of 28,000 volumes, exclusive of those in the

Medical Faculty, which has the largest purely professional library in America. The number of books has increased so rapidly that additional shelf room and reading accommodation is necessary.

In the Museum, the chief fact in the improvement is found in the Botanical Laboratory. The work of classifying, labelling, and arranging the herbarium, has been going on for six years, and since that time, out of a chaotic mass of material, a collection of specimens has been made and arranged according to the most recent scientific rules. The work of assigning places to 7,362 species, representing 10,300 specimens, was enormous, and its completion marks an important step in the progress of the University. The issue of memoirs on the specimens will afford the scientific world a means of access to the treasures of the museum, and the whole collection in the geological, zoological, and botanical departments is now unrivalled in this country.

Our University has for a long time carried on the work of Protestant education, often single-handed; it has fostered whatever scientific spirit there was amongst us, and was a centre from which a deep culture spread. And it has done this with dignity; it preferred to suffer rather than insist too strongly on its rights, which were denied, and it has gone with its needs unfulfilled rather than cringe for support. But when the character and value of its degree was assailed, it stood up in defence of its spiritual children, and demanded for them a recognition of the degree they had obtained. The contest is being fought out, inch by inch, and in the near future the Bar of the Province will be forced to recognize the fact that the Bachelor of Arts degree is sufficient qualification for admission to the study of Law. The Council of Public Instruction has placed another restriction upon its degree, in refusing to accept it as an educational guarantee for entrance to the teaching profession, unless the graduate has complied with certain conditions in the early part of his course. This restriction the University is doing its best to remove, careful for its own dignity, the advancement of its graduates, and the welfare of the teaching profession. There is this distinction, however, that in one case it is entrance into the study that is sought, and in the other it is for admission to the practice of a profession.

Whatever ground of censure there has been against



THE GAZETTE, no one can affirm that we lacked straightforwardness or a desire for the best interests of the University, and it has never been alleged that we were unready to acknowledge an error or remedy an omission. In our last issue the University was inferentially blamed for the state of affairs spoken of in connection with the entrance to the profession of teaching, when the blame should have fallen on the Council of Public Instruction. When the University is doing its best to remove this, as well as the other restriction, it was extremely regrettable that we should have appeared to throw any obstacle in the way. This action might lead the general reader to suppose that these regulations were framed either by the Normal School or by the University. On the contrary, the former is interested only in carrying them out, whilst they were evidently purposely intended to operate against the graduates, more especially honour graduates of the latter, and in favour of certain other institutions in the Province, whose great ambition is to make it appear that their graduates are superior to those of McGill. In these institutions there are no options in the final years, and no honour courses, and in consequence, as Latin and Greek are compulsory throughout the course, their graduates are not affected by these regulations, whereas, as pointed out in the editorial alluded to, graduates of McGill are seriously so. This is highly unfair, and imperatively demands a remedy, so that all graduates may be on the same footing.

#### A UNIVERSITY BANQUET.

There have been four notable faculty dinners this year in connection with McGill, yet not one has been attended with the magnificence that should characterize such gatherings. The nature of the case forbids it—the numbers are not large enough. Sufficient means are not forthcoming, and altogether there was an element of dissatisfaction in each of them. The energy was too diffused, which, if concentrated, would bring forth something to the credit of the University. When each faculty sits down to its own dinner, the contrast with every day life is not marked enough to give zest to the meeting; the men have seen each other on previous occasions, and to be present with the professors is no novel thing. The good results arising from a dinner are acknowledged, and if the four faculties combined their efforts, they would be magnified more than fourfold. Some years ago Dr. Johnson proposed that this should be done, and it would be as he said, “a magnificent sight.” This is the scheme we are now

advocating, and we hope next year it will find favour enough to induce all the students of McGill to sit down and break bread together. It would then partake of the nature of a University gathering, and we would enlarge it still more, to include the graduates and the other friends of McGill. The students would be brought into closer relation, the professors would take counsel with those who are carrying on the same work, the graduates could explain their ideas for the University's advancement, and its friends would know of its needs. Much would be gained, nothing would be sacrificed, and there is really no obstacle in the way. It would be a movement tending toward a University day which would serve to consolidate all the elements of which the Institution is composed. The best time for such a reunion would be before the hurry of the session is at its height—that is in the fall—and the most convenient day would be that on which the University lecture is delivered. The students are agreed in its favour, and the only thing needed for its accomplishment is that a few men of energy in each faculty should take the initiative. The virtue has not gone out of McGill, and whoever will be instrumental in carrying out this scheme, will incur a deep debt of gratitude and the reward which doing good to their College will bring in its train.

We hope to see the scheme carried out next session.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The students of the Donalda Department have year by year strengthened the ties that bind them to McGill and to each other by instituting certain societies and customs, which constitute so much of what is termed college life in a University. Cap and gown mark the undergraduates as striving to reach a common goal; the fortnightly meetings of the Delta Sigma furnish an opportunity for pleasant re-union and mutual improvement; the energetic members of the Theo Dora acquire no small amount of both funds and information; the Lawn Tennis Club, too, the oldest organization of the lady students, must not be forgotten.

But the present session is eventful, in that two more important steps have been taken, the one relating to physical, and the other to mental culture. We refer in the first place to the class in gymnastics, held under the direction of Miss Barnjum, every Wednesday morning. The number of students attending is small—fourteen—but we are informed that they make excellent progress, and we venture to predict that the hour a week spent in bodily exercise will not tend to lower their standing when the mental test of the



spring is applied. Next year, no doubt, the class will be much larger, especially if, as with the men, the fee of two dollars and fifty cents, were made compulsory. The Corporation, could they dispose of the old place on University Street, now in use, might build a new gymnasium on the college grounds, furnished with every appliance, and with special rooms for the lady students.

We also have to notice the establishment of a Glee Club in the East Wing, a movement we cannot commend too highly. A piano has been rented, and well attended weekly practices are held. May we be pardoned if we take exception to the names. While the lady students' Soprano and Alto blend very sweetly, Tenor and Bass are absent, and Glee, according to Webster's Unabridged is—"A composition for voices in three or more parts."

#### ILLITERATES.

The "Statistische Monatschrift" states that about 80 per cent of the population of Roumania, Servia, and Russia are unable to read and write. Spain comes next on the list with 63 per cent, followed by Italy with 48 per cent; Hungary, 43 per cent; Austria, 39; Ireland, 21; France and Belgium about 15. In England we find 13 per cent; Holland, 10 per cent; United States (white population), 8 per cent; and Scotland, 7 per cent, unable to read and write. When we come to the purely Teutonic states, we find a marked reduction in the percentage of illiterates. The highest is in Switzerland, 2.5; in the whole German Empire it is 1 per cent; in Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, there is practically no one who cannot read and write.

When we read the high per cent of Russia, Spain, Italy, Austria, etc., it cannot but amaze and astonish us. Wherein lies the trouble, or rather wherein lies the remedy? By giving the substance of some remarks on State education, by John Stuart Mill, we may solve the question. He maintains that each state and country should enforce education on all who are born its citizens. It is obviously a father's duty to provide an education for his children. Any rational being will grant that; but few will hear of obliging him to do it, and instead of his having to make the effort and sacrifice, it is left to his *choice* to accept it or not when the state provides it gratis. As Mr. Mill says—"To bring a child into existence without being able to provide, not merely food for its body, but instruction and training for its mind, is a moral crime against both child and society." If the parent does not fulfil the obligation, the state should. The objections urged against state education do not

apply to the enforcement of education by the state but to the state's taking on itself to direct and define that education, which is quite a different thing.

If the Government would make up its mind to require a good education for all children, helping to pay for those of the poorer classes, it might leave to parents to obtain that education where and how they pleased. But all children should be educated for the well-being of the whole country, which can only be obtained by seeing to the well-being of every individual in it.

The new Shakespeare Society prize, the gift of the new Shakespeare Society, in London, England, through the influence of the professor in English, was granted to the University, and for the purpose of encouraging and fostering a minute and careful study of the great master. As the calendar announces, it is open for competition to graduates and undergraduates alike, but very little ambition seems to be prevalent amongst the students to win this laurel, since two sessions have been allowed to pass without anyone coming forward to claim it, and never, since it has been bestowed, has any graduate esteemed it worthy of consideration. The natural conclusion would be, that Shakespeare was a work eschewed and ignored in the University. Such lack of ambition is not at all creditable to McGill, and the ardent students of Shakespeare and the lovers of McGill may well trust that, in this and future years, graduates and undergraduates will vie with each other for the coveted trophy, and show that the master minds are still revered and honoured with us.

The method of appointing the valedictorian is under discussion at Trinity University.

The Medical School has been accustomed to accord to the gold medallist the privilege of delivering the valedictory, the advisability of which is now being called into question. In her action in this case Trinity is making a move in the right direction. If there is any office in the hands of undergraduates which should not be filled by an appointment depending on adventitious circumstances, it is that of valedictorian. Aside from the accumulation of honours, which is a minor consideration, the qualifications necessary for the position are such as in all probability may not be found in the closest student, or the man most popular among his fellows, and the choice of a valedictorian should be made by his class untrammelled by any influence of custom or precedent.



[FOR "THE GAZETTE."]

## Poetry.

## "AND DID THE LITTLE FLOWERS BUT KNOW."

(From the German of Heine.)

## I.

And did the little flowers but know  
The anguish of my heart,  
Their tears would surely fall and flow  
To heal the wounded part.

## II.

And if the nightingales but knew  
My bitter pain and grief,  
They gladly would console me through  
Their song—and bring relief.

## III.

And could the golden stars on high  
Be conscious of my woe,  
They would come out from yonder sky  
To comfort me below.

## IV.

But none of these can know, ah me!  
The cause of all my pain;—  
It is but known to one, and *she*  
Hath rent my heart in twain.

A. G. G.

## B. A.

Free,  
To go for a scud on the sunny sea!  
The study at morning and midnight done,  
The scribbled old books on the sofa thrown,  
The ink-pot left open to choke with dust,  
With an old "J" nib in it stiff with rust,  
And a red and blue pencil, in need of cutting,  
Sticking out of a drawer too full for shutting.

Done!  
And now I am free for a bask in the sun,  
Or reading a legend of ancient birth  
Of men, who have long since mingled with earth  
On the shores of the Mediterranean,  
Or to watch how Irene toys with her fan  
To eke out a story, as old as Adam,  
When Monsieur Moustache is with beautiful madam.

All!  
Are you sure that my scout will not give me a call,  
To be up with the lark and retrieve the work  
That overnight pleasure had made me shirk.  
May I chat over lunch and have out my sleep.  
Without having one eye on the clock to keep?  
May I once again act as if I were human,  
And venture to look on the charms of woman?

Yes!  
That vision has passed in its hideousness:  
Henceforth, without favour or fear, I can  
Look the world in the face, and stand up a man;  
For no tyranny crushes the heart and soul  
With its cruel exactions of time and toil,  
Like that which determines so much our station  
In life—our arch-bogy—examination.

DOUGLAS W. B. SLADEN.

## Contributions.

## TENNYSON'S LATER POEMS.

From whatever standpoint these poems may be viewed, whether from that of adverse, or from that of favorable opinion, they cannot fail to be at least subjects worthy of earnest thought.

As the works of Tennyson, and as the work of an old man, who has seen life in nearly all its phases, who has lived a full life, together with the rare op-

portunity which they offer for seeing the effect of age on a writer's views, they are, whether we like them or not, worth a great deal of study.

These poems are not so good as regards artistic finish as his earlier works; some are too political, and some too argumentative in tone to be so full of poetry; the gain in power has been balanced by a corresponding loss in beauty, nevertheless, we find here and there touches of that subtle melody, and of those happy thoughts, which form the many memorable lines.

But if lacking in beauty, they have what we at present need more; we have among other of our poets so much finish that the matter is lost, the structure is completely hidden by the decoration.

But in these we have high thought, noble ideals, clothed in language, which if less flowery, is more powerful; and above all we have diffused throughout that Christian feeling characteristic of all Tennyson's later works, and which is conspicuously absent from the works of your poet of passion.

Pessimistic they certainly are, but the pessimism is that of a noble nature, not that of the cynic or misanthrope, nor yet, at least not altogether, what has been called the querulousness of the old man; it is rather the sad cry of one, who with clearer vision than his fellows, sees the dangers, and shouts a warning.

Gloomy though they may be, flashes of light here and there gloriously illumine the darkness, the light his happy vision of the future life.

Sorrowing for the loss of his favorite son, seeing his old friends pass one by one into the unknown, "remembering all the golden hours now silent, and so many dead;" he feels his age and the glories of that "clearer day than our poor twilight dawn on earth" and casting behind the past, ceasing to lament the present, he looks ever to the future.

"All the world is ghost to me, and as the phantom disappears, Forward far and far from here, is all the hope of eighty years."

This introspection is a distinguishing point of all Tennyson's later work, and is only one of the many evidences of that high religious feeling which showed itself first in "In Memoriam."

It is interesting to observe the opinions advanced by him on matters of this kind. He has a strong belief in the supreme power of the Deity, "that more than man, which rules the heavens, and lifts and lays the deep."

His evidence is the more interesting, from the fact that he was a member of that famous Metaphysical Society, which embraced in its members the brightest intellects in England, and the most diverse opinions.

These questions were the subjects of discussion, and the result has been, that far from being, as has been recently stated, an Atheist, he has a most settled belief in Christianity in its broadest sense.

He recognizes the high mission of man, and believes within ourselves lie the germs of our gradual development and progress towards the distant heavenly best.

"Lay thine up-hill shoulder to the wheel,  
And climb the mount of blessing, whence if thou  
Look higher, then, perchance, thou mayest  
Beyond a hundred ever-rising mountain lines,  
And past the range of Night and Shadow see  
The high heaven dawn of more than mortal day,  
Strike on the Mount of Vision."



A very prominent point in Tennyson's later works is his accurate knowledge of Nature; he is entirely free from technical error and his poetic interpretation, while certainly not of the school of Wordsworth, is most assuredly not of the catalogue style of Thomson.

He has dropped the florid style of his earlier days.

He has a short poem on Spring, full of beauty, delicate and tender. Unlike most of the works of his age it is not at all a reflection of the feelings of an old man, we see rather the feeling of youth, as the season, full of awakening life

"Before them fleets the shower,  
And burst the buds,  
And shine the level lands,  
And flash the floods  
And stars are from their hands.  
Flung through the woods."

John Burroughs, whose prose of Nature is true poetry, says that Tennyson is superior to Wordsworth both as regards true poetic feeling and technical knowledge.

Politically, these differ much from his earlier poems; he has completely changed his views, and no longer cries

"Not in vain the distance beacons, forward, forward let  
us range.  
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing  
grooves of change."

Appalled as he well may be at the growth of Anarchist doctrines, by the insane cries for mob rule, and the shouting of impossible changes from the hustings, he breaks out into stormy invective against the "rivals of realm-ruining party" and the demagogues who blindfold the people.

"Chaos, Cosmos; Cosmos, Chaos! once again the  
sickening game;  
Freedom free to slay herself, and dying while they  
shout her name.  
Step by step we gained a freedom, known to Europe,  
known to all;  
Step by step we rose to greatness,—through the tongue-  
sters we may fall."  
You that woo the Voices, tell them—old experience is  
a fool.  
Teach your flattered kings that only those who cannot  
read can rule."

And on and on, and then suddenly he feels that perhaps these are only the gray thoughts of gray old age, and checks himself.

By some the political parts of these poems are said to be the work of one who, belonging to what, by silly distinction, are called the classes, was prejudiced against the masses, and though he speaks not against the latter, but rather warns them, he thinks that we should advance more slowly or that some check should be imposed; still the leaning is distinctly seen.

"There is still one hostel left us, where they swing  
the Locksley shield,  
Till the peasant cow shall butt the lion passant from  
his field,  
Poor old heraldry, poor old history, poor old poetry,  
passing hence,  
In the common deluge drowning old political common  
sense."

There is another chord which Tennyson touches with a firm hand, but of late it has been little heeded; it is that of patriotism.

The main strain of the song springs from a patriotic motive, but it is drowned by the wailing of his fears and the storm of his tirades, that only here and there we hear it welling up, but loud enough to tell us that the reason of all this anxiety for the future, this dark look, to him, of the political and social horizon, is care for Britain and her stability.

Listen to this from that unjustly maligned "ode for the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition,"

"Shall we not through good and ill,  
Cleave to one another still?  
Britain's myriad voices call  
Sons be welded each and all  
Into one imperial whole,  
One with Britain, heart and soul,  
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne,  
Britons hold your own."

Is not this an answer to the party composed of

"Men loud against all forms of power,  
Unfurnished brows, tempestuous tongues;  
Expecting all things in an hour,  
Brass mouths and iron lungs."

And now we come to that much, and somewhat unjustly, abused work, the "Jubilee Ode."

It had been looked forward to with expectations of something transcending all former efforts, coming from him in his official capacity, and its appearance in *Mac-Millan's* was greeted with an outburst of shouts of derision from newspaper paragraphers, whose sole idea of criticism is that it must be adverse.

But it is a significant fact that the harshest criticisms came from quarters whence literary work was least expected, where loyalty at once condemned the poem, and where the author and his subject were more the objects of abuse than his work.

Truly, it is not by any means what might have been expected from Tennyson, but when one considers his years, and the fact that it is by comparison with his other works that it suffers, it cannot but be felt that it has received more than a just meed of censure.

It opens well, and the reverent feeling for our noble queen, is, or rather ought to be, echoed by every heart, but as it goes on, and indeed all through, it sounds very much like Walt Whitman's chopped up prose. But the last stanza almost makes amends for the faults of the middle part of the poem.

"Are there thunders moaning in the distance?  
Are there spectres moving in the darkness?  
Trust the Lord of Light to guide her people,  
Till the thunders pass, the spectres vanish,  
And the light is victor, and the darkness  
Dawns in the Jubilee of the ages."

There is a great difference between these poems and a majority of his earlier ones; the first were more the outcome of circumstances, beautiful indeed and full of expression of the quiet home life and easy circumstances with which he was surrounded.

But occasionally he allowed his individual spirit to get the better of his surroundings, notably in Locksley Hall, and then his poetry became proportionately grander.

In these there is more of the man, and less of his environment, so that despite their blemishes, they may after all have in them more poetry than a good many earlier ones.



W. D. Howells says that if these were the work of a younger man, they would not be taken as the promise but as the performance of fine things; that in the general account which time will settle with Tennyson, these will be counted not as his best, but among his best; and then goes on to say that to judge these fairly, let us see if there is any one, or is there at present the likelihood of any one else writing anything so good.

And I think the answer must be no.

Poe said, in his lecture on the poetic principle, that Tennyson's was the most elevating, the most ethereal poetry he had ever read, he was the least of the earth earthy.

But it seems to me that Tennyson surpasses Poe's ideal of poetry—an elevating excitement of the mind; his work gives more than a passing exhilaration, it has a lasting effect, it is not the work to be read for mere pastime, and then thrown aside.

The distinguishing points, then, of Tennyson's later works are his religious feeling, his feeling for nature, and his patriotism.

He can, at least, be no longer called "School-miss Alfred," his work may be less beautiful in expression, it is higher in ideal; he may have lost some of his old skill in awakening sweet sounds, but he strikes chords that touch the heart.

The whole of the lofty aim of his later work may be summed up in the following, true for all ages.

"Follow you the star that lights a desert's pathway,  
yours or mine,  
Follow till you find the highest human nature is divine,  
Follow light, and do the right, for man can half control  
his doom,  
Till you find the deathless angel, seated in the vacant  
tomb."

J. E. MACPHERSON.

### McGill News.

McGill was well to the front during the Carnival drive, and the sleighs arranged by the Medical, Arts and Science Faculties, formed an important feature.

### THE ARTS DINNER.

Last year the annual gathering of the students in the Faculty of Arts took the form of a *conversazione*; this year it was decided, not from dissatisfaction with the *conversazione*, to follow the traditions of the College, and hold a dinner on the evening of Jan. 25th. The banquet was laid out in the ladies' ordinary of the Balmoral Hotel, which was prettily decorated with draped bunting and mottoes of gold, surmounted by the McGill coat of arms. About 80 guests assembled, Mr. J. Robertson acting as chairman. On his left hand sat Professor Moyse, on his right Sir Wm. Dawson and Professors Johnson and Coussirat.

Representatives were present from Queen's, Victoria (Cobourg), Laval, and the three sister faculties.

Letters of regret were read by the secretary, Mr. R. T. McKenzie, from His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir John Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor Augers, Hon. Mr. Mercier, and other distinguished

men. Manitoba College sent regrets and fraternal greetings.

After partaking of an excellent banquet, the chairman introduced the toast to "Our Queen and Country," which was loyally responded to amid the notes of "God Save the Queen."

The health of the "Sister Universities" was proposed by Mr. D. J. Fraser, and responded to in behalf of Queen's, Victoria, and Laval, by their respective representatives.

The College Quartette rendered an excellent chorus, followed by the toast to "Our Alma Mater," proposed by Mr. H. V. Truell, and responded to in behalf of the faculty by Dr. Johnson, who reviewed the late progress of the University, referring especially to the rapid and gratifying progress made in every department.

Sir Wm. Dawson, who rose in response to loud calls, was greeted with cheers. He referred, in his genial way, to the recollections which the occasion brought to his mind, and pointed the necessity and privileges of being students, and expressed his earnest desire for the completion of many reforms which had been proposed.

Professors Moyse and Coussirat also spoke shortly.

The health of the "Sister Faculties" was proposed by Mr. Deeks, and responded to by Mr. Martin in behalf of Medicine, Mr. Hersey for Science, and Mr. Harvey for Law.

"Our Societies" was introduced by Mr. G. W. McDougall, and responded to by Messrs. J. A. Elliott (Literary Society), R. McDougall (Y.M.C.A.), and P. Davidson (Athletic Association).

The Quartette here favoured the assembly with another chorus, after which the toast to "The Press" was proposed by Mr. L. P. McDuffee, and responded to by Mr. J. A. MacPhail, B.A.

The programme was varied by two pieces of instrumental music by Messrs. A. H. Holden and W. L. Jamieson, and Mr. W. H. Kollmyer, in the absence of Mr. Ryan, proposed the health of the "Lady Undergraduates," with which the toasts ended.

The National Anthem was sung, and three cheers given to the chairman, when the meeting broke up, and the guests departed well pleased with the success of their annual dinner.

### SCIENCE DINNER.

The undergraduates in Applied Science held their Annual Dinner at the Balmoral Hotel, on Friday evening, 1st Feb. The Committee encountered much apathy on the part of the students, and at one time it appeared as if the time-honored custom would be discontinued. However, at the last, their efforts were successful in bringing together upwards of fifty to the annual re-union. A noticeable feature was the presence of the entire third year, a thing of which no year can boast since the first Science Dinner.

P. L. Naismith, B.A., ably presided. There were present as representatives, G. P. England, B.A., from the Law Faculty, and W. Rogers, who represented the Arts Faculty, including the Donalda Department. The Medical representative, however, failed to appear.



The absence of the professors was noticeable. It is a matter to be deprecated that this Faculty do not follow the example of the sister faculties in inviting their professors, whose presence would add a tone to the gathering and need not impose more than a healthy restraint.

The students had the benefit of decorations which had been designed for the Masonic Supper of the previous evening. When those present had "ministered to their interior" in a very substantial manner, toasts and speech-making were in order.

The usual toast to "The Queen and Governor-General" was proposed by the President, who referred to the connection of the latter personage with the University, and also to his being an honorary member of the Can. Soc. C.E. The National Anthem was sung most heartily as a response.

P. Redpath then proposed the "Deans and Professors," "men who their duties know, and knowing dare maintain." A. W. Strong, in the reply, referred to the ability and painstaking exertions of the teaching body, and of their interest in the welfare of students and graduates.

"Our Alma Mater" was proposed by T. H. Wingham, and responded to by A. E. Shuttleworth, who noted the marked progress the Faculty was making, and exhorted the students to look to the interests of the Institution as well as to their own.

In proposing the toast to the "Sister Faculties," the President alluded to the very friendly relations which existed between the Science Faculty and the other faculties of McGill. He brought to mind the time, not far remote, when the Faculty was more intimately connected with the faculties of Arts and Medicine regarding many of its subjects.

Mr. Rogers, in replying for Arts, debated upon the arduous duty which devolved upon him in having to reply, not only for those of his own department, but for the only true "Sister Faculty" in the University.

Mr. England promised that any student should become better acquainted with the Legal Faculty than hitherto should he chance to find himself in trouble. He deplored the present state of patriotic feeling among students, and dwelt upon certain reforms which he held were needed to keep the University foremost among institutions of learning.

M. L. Hersey proposed "Our Graduates," the men who were "not lost but gone before." A chorus was substituted for the reply, in absence of anyone to respond.

"Class of '89" was proposed by P. W. Evans, who, besides speaking in high terms of the class, cast his prophetic eye into the future, when he averred the class might have a re-union and bring together their children into the third and fourth generations. G. K. Addie responded for the members of the Class. He expressed the regret that each member felt at severing his connection with the college.

G. M. Edwards proposed the "Freshmen," coupling with their name the quotation: "Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law, pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw." It was replied to by P. J. Murphy, in a neat little speech, setting forth the important position occupied by the freshmen. "The

Ladies," proposed by J. H. Antliff, was responded to by A. Klock. To the toast was appended the query, "Is marriage a failure?"

At intervals during the programme the party was enlivened by several rousing choruses, and by songs from Messrs. Young, Edwards, Evans and Hersey. The piano used was kindly loaned by Messrs. Willis.

The re-union broke up at an early hour with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," each one feeling that he had enjoyed himself to the utmost.

#### THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

McGill's red-letter event in connection with Carnival week was the reception given to Lord and Lady Stanley by the governors of the University. In accordance with the announcements made public, His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Stanley visited the University on the morning of Friday, Feb. 8th. The vice-regal party was received at the Museum entrance by the Principal, Sir Wm. Dawson, and the governors of the University. The students, in cap and gown, gave the Governor and Lady a college welcome, and passing in after the Convocation, as they entered to inspect the Museum, lined up in double ranks between it and the Molson Hall, to await the reappearance of the vice-regal party. Lord Stanley was greeted with "He's a jolly good fellow" as he passed through to the Hall, and the students, closing in behind, followed the procession into the Convocation building, which was packed to the doors with visitors. As the Convocation entered, the audience rose to their feet, and assisted the students in giving Lord and Lady Stanley a right royal reception.

Mr. Brackenridge, with His Excellency at his side, led the way, accompanied by Sir Wm. Dawson and Lady Stanley, and followed by the staff and members of Convocation.

When the usual college demonstration had quieted down, a voice called for a song, a call which was promptly and vociferously responded to.

Miss Wilson, on behalf of the lady students, presented Lady Stanley with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

The members of Convocation present on the platform were then presented to Lord and Lady Stanley, when another request was made for a song. As the modesty of the lady students prevented them from responding to the urgent request made by the students in the rear for "A song, ladies, a song!" they themselves took up the burden, and to the amusement and delight of everybody rendered as an impromptu, "Lord Stanley is a brick, says McGill!" and backed it up by paying the same compliment to Lady Stanley.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson read the following address of welcome to His Excellency and Lady Stanley, on behalf of the governors and members of the University:

#### THE ADDRESS.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, of Preston, G.C.B., P.C., Governor-General of Canada:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Governors, Principal, and Fellows of McGill University beg leave respectfully



and cordially to welcome Your Excellency and Lady Stanley on this your first visit to the University. Our pleasure in tendering this tribute of dutiful respect is enhanced by the consideration that we recognize in Your Excellency, our official visitor, the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

This University, though founded and principally maintained by private endowments contributed by citizens of Montreal, and specially intended for the benefit of the Protestant population of this province, has attained to occupy a wide and comprehensive field of educational influence, proportioned to this city and to the varied wants of our country. In pursuance of this policy the University has not only endeavoured to elevate and extend its course in the Faculty of Arts, and to bestow the benefits of this course on women as well as men, but has established professional schools of Law, Medicine, and Applied Science, and has extended its benefits to teachers in training in the Normal School, and to students of affiliated theological colleges.

We shall hope, on this occasion, to show to Your Excellency some of our material means and appliances of instruction; while the professors and other instructors of the University are now forty-seven in number, and the training which they give is enjoyed by more than 600 students from all parts of the Dominion.

We cherish the hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to continue to the University the same aid and countenance extended to it by your predecessors, and we on our part will do all in our power to merit Your Excellency's approval.

We beg leave to express our cordial and sincere good wishes that all blessing may attend Your Excellency and Lady Stanley and the members of your family, and that Your Excellency's administration of the affairs of this Dominion may be in the highest degree satisfactory to yourself and conducive to the best interests of all classes of the people.

J. H. R. MOLSON,  
Acting President.

In response to the address of welcome, His Excellency made a suitable reply.

The gracious manners of Lady Stanley and His Excellency's pleasant address took the students by storm, and many parts of his appropriate and graceful speech in reply were cheered to the echo. Some of His Excellency's references were especially felicitous, and were received by the students with enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Governor and Lady Stanley passed out of the Hall, followed by the lady students, who were greeted by their fellow-men with their favourite song.

The vice-regal party, accompanied by the Principal and members of Convocation, proceeded to visit the various departments of the College, including the Science Rooms, East Wing, and Medical Building, and at the close of their visit, as they left from the main entrance of the Medical College, the Governor-General and Lady Stanley received an enthusiastic send-off from the students, whose *Alma Mater* they had so graciously visited.

## Societies.

### GLEE CLUB.

The Ladies' Glee Club held its first meeting since Christmas on the 22nd January. It was unanimously resolved to have a piano for the rest of the session, if possible, and the subscription list was opened on the spot. The result was seen at the Delta Sigma Society on the following Thursday, when one of Lindsay's best Heintzman's occupied a prominent position on

the floor. This will probably induce more members to join the club, and will, in itself, be a great addition to the dulcet sounds which heretofore have been wafted, *sans* accompaniment, out on the evening air.

### THE UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held on Friday evening, 24th Jan., Mr. A. P. Dunton, 2nd vice-president, in the chair. Messrs. William Howitt, B.A., and Wm. A. Nichols, B.A., were elected members. The subject of debate, "Was the course of the Liberal Unionists on the Irish question justifiable?" led to a very animated and exhaustive discussion of the momentous question of Ireland and her governors. The affirmative was most eloquently and ardently supported by the president, Mr. A. R. Oughtred, and Mr. Ferguson, whilst the negative was none less so by Messrs. Patterson and Le Rossignol. After a few remarks by Messrs. Hibbard, Topp and Barnard, the vote was taken, and resulted in favor of the affirmative.

### THEO DORA SOCIETY.

The Theo Dora met on Tuesday, Jan. 29. Miss Finley read an essay, written by Miss Hall, on "The Manners and Customs of the Chinese." Miss K. Campbell followed with a sketch of the leading "Religions of China." Both papers were most interesting. Miss Hunt and Miss MacDuffee gave readings. The collection, which took the form of a special thank-offering, amounted to over \$16.00.

On Friday, Jan. 25, a meeting of the lady students was held, at which the members of the fourth year were conspicuous only by their absence. It was decided to give an entertainment in honour of the Graduating Class of '89, to take the form of a lunch, shortly after the close of the April Examinations.

The following ladies were chosen to form a Committee of Management:

Miss Abbott, Arts '90, President; Miss M. Evans, Secretary; Miss Finley, Treasurer; Miss Inez Botterell, Arts '90, Miss MacFarlane, Arts '90, Miss Mooney, Arts '91, Miss Hall, Arts '91, Miss Leach, Arts, '92, Miss Lyman, Arts, '92.

### DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held on January 25th. Miss Botterell, the vice-president, opened the meeting by reading some valuable hints on oratory from Huxley, O'Brien, and others, sent in to the society by Mrs. Murray. The advisability of keeping the prize essay competition open till next September was then discussed, and it was decided to do so, thus giving more time to those who intended writing, and ensuring a larger number of competitors. The debate for the afternoon was, "Resolved that perfect liberty in the Expression of Thought should not be allowed." Misses Squire and Monk spoke on the affirmative, and Misses Reid and Mooney on the negative. The debate, though a little heavy, was entered into with great spirit on both sides. The vote resulted



in a majority for the affirmative. A few members spoke on the question, and the Glée Club volunteered some songs with piano accompaniment.

#### UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

Jan. 25.—Owing to the Annual Dinner of the Faculty of Arts, no meeting was held. The Inter-collegiate Debate, arranged to take place in the Museum on Feb. 1, was unavoidably given up, in consequence of the failure on the part of the Philosophical Society of the Presbyterian College to secure speakers for the occasion. Notice of an ordinary meeting of the Society was therefore posted up, the programme to be impromptu. After the business had been disposed of, the President referred the question of programme to the members present, and it was resolved to make it consist of a series of speeches on subjects selected by lot. Every member, having written a subject on a slip of paper, put it into the hat, and each one spoke on the question drawn by him. The subjects were as varied as the styles of treatment, and the speakers found the benefit of a ready tongue and fervid imagination.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of its impromptu character, or perhaps, in consequence of it. No critic was appointed.

Feb. 8.—The regular meeting of the Society was postponed on account of the Carnival being held that week.

#### McGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The seventh regular meeting of this society was held in the Upper Reading Room, at 8 p.m. the 19th January; the president, Mr. Campbell, in the chair.

Quite a number of Final and Third Year students had gathered to hear Dr. Finley's address. The subject was "Migraine, or Sick Headache." The lecturer made this obscure disease most interesting, and added to the clearness of description by using models and diagrams. Many questions were ready to be asked when the lecturer had concluded, and the answers were given in accordance with the present knowledge on the subject.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Finley for his instructive paper. In responding, the doctor congratulated the Society on its present prosperous condition, compared with his own college experience of his "Medical Society." Mr. Murray, '90, having promised the next paper, the meeting adjourned.

The Eighth Regular Meeting of the McGill Medical Society was held in the Upper Reading-room, at 8 p.m., 2nd Feb., the President, Mr Campbell, in the chair.

Mr. M. W. Murray, the reader, took for his subject "Fever," and set forth clearly the chief views now held on the subject. After a lively debate, the *Case Report* was given by Mr. W. S. England on a case presenting some very puzzling symptoms. All the symptoms could not be explained by the diagnosis, "Subacute Bright's Disease, with left-sided Asthma," and accordingly there was much debatable material.

Notice being given of Dr. Roddick's offer to address the Society at the next meeting, an adjournment was moved.

#### Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

On the evening of Saturday, January 26, about thirty-five of the Y.M.C.A. members of medicine partook of the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Ames, at their residence, No. 51, Belmont Park.

On the evening of Saturday, Jan. 26, the members of the Society in the 3rd and 4th years, spent a pleasant hour with Sir Wm. Dawson, at his residence. Instruction was added to the pleasure of the evening by the inspection of specimens of Mollusca, which the Principal had brought from the Museum in illustration of his lectures in Geology.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Harrington, the members of the Building Committee, appointed a couple of years ago, gathered at his house to confer about the work. As a result the Committee was re-organized and instructed to proceed to the canvass of the students, with a view to obtaining further subscriptions towards the building. It was decided also to make a canvass in the City, among the friends of the Society, for assistance in the work. In connection with the proposed Y.M.C.A. building, a motto which every member of the Society might take, is a thought used by a prominent minister in speaking of Christ's kingdom, "If you don't want Christ's kingdom," he said, "don't pray for it, but if you do want it, you must do more than pray for it—you must work for it." If every member does this, and does it faithfully, the building will soon be erected.

A sign of the prosperity of the Association work at present, is the large membership-roll in the first year. Encouraging reports to this effect are heard from many colleges, and it is a good omen for the success of the work when those who are to be its future strength, or workers, enter strongly in the early years of their college life.

The question of holding a "Northfield" conference, for college students in England, is being discussed among the Associations there.

We wish the movement every success, and hope it may be realized next summer.

Dalhousie has added a new factor to her work in Bible study. Two of the professors have joined in the work as leaders of the class, and the plan promises success. Two additional Bible training classes have been formed in Dalhousie during this session.

Of the last graduating class at Cornell University, ten per cent. were women, but those women won sixty per cent. (three out of five) of the fellowships. The subjects in which they were so successful were Botany, Architecture, and Mathematics. President Adams, in addressing the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which met at Cornell, said that the women average a little higher than the men in the University classes.



## A CEUX QUI SUIVENT.

INSCRIPTION FOUND ON THE FLY-LEAF OF A TATTERED COPY OF  
MOLIÈRE'S "FEMMES SAVANTES."

Mes bons amis—successors all!  
Behold, ci-joint, a—vat you call?—  
Un insigne livre, a "noted" book!  
Here, open! Tenez—wait, just look!  
Its face once shone as sunlight shines,  
The letters clear, and all the lines  
Might meet the most fastidious eye  
Without dégoût,—poor book, you sigh—  
Mais ainsi passe la gloire du monde,  
As passes the flush from the cheek of a blonde;  
And now you're tattered, old and worn,  
Your brightness gone, your leaves all torn;  
And yet with all your rags you wear  
A kind of homme de mérite air,  
A lack of worth which seems to say—  
"I've done my work and served my day  
And generation. Come what will  
I'm ready now to help you still!  
Freely I give what you demand;  
See 'la richesse' at your command,  
Of gathered notes, traductions true,  
And explanations not a few!  
I'm not a crib. Diantre! No!  
No debt to "ponies" vile I owe.  
I never sought to flunk or shirk,  
And all I have is honest work!"  
This book has passed through many hands,  
And all have helped to pile the sands  
Of golden notes around the shoes  
Of Molière's famous comic muse.  
White, slender, rugged, smooth or rough,  
Each hand has added—like enough—  
Tout ce qu'il faut à son devoir,  
And now, il rest to bid "Bon soir"  
To you my followers; il n'importe  
Pas, what your color, rank or sort;  
Enough that you have come to seek  
As we have sought, from week to week,  
The lessons that this book contains;  
For you—insigne—the book remains,  
Each note is ready to your hand  
To answer as you may command;  
While each to us cost time and care  
In turning up "La Dictionnaire."  
So let each note be sacred held,  
And entre nous more closely weld  
The bond of fellowship divine  
In delving in a common mine  
Du "gai savoir." And now, Adieu!  
Roll on the stone we've rolled to you.  
As you have got so freely give,  
So may you prosper! eat and live!  
And now, dear little book, Good-bye!  
My task is done,— "My task," said I?  
Nay, rather say my pleasure's o'er,  
Since I shall see thy face no more!

JOHLE JOHKE.

## Personals.

W. A. Cameron, B.A., '87, has been spending some time in Montreal.

D. J. J. Cameron, '88, is practising his profession in Kearney, Nebraska.

Mr. Weir's journalistic duties have taken him to Ottawa, and THE GAZETTE misses his personal supervision.

The name of Mr. G. F. McGauran was inadvertently omitted from the list of those who passed the Practical Chemistry Examination at Xmas.

M. J. McLeod, B.A., '87, who, owing to ill health, was obliged to abandon his studies at the Presbyterian College, early in the session, is spending the winter in Los Angeles, Cal.

J. A. McFarlane, M.A., '85, and A. S. Grant, B.A., '85, who have been spending the winter among the Universities of the Old Land, arrived from Halifax a

couple of weeks ago, and expressed themselves well pleased with their trip.

Rev. W. E. Wallace, B.A., '86, arrived in town the other day from his charge in Western Ontario. He reports everything prosperous. Mr. W. has not come East to look for a home, since he couldn't look for a better quarter to settle in than where he now is, so we are forced to the conclusion that he has come to look for a better *half*.

W. Lochhead, B.A., '85, has settled in Perth, N.S. He is Science Master in the Collegiate Institute there, and is endeavouring to work up the interests of his old Alma Mater in sending as many as possible of his pupils to McGill.

Dr. Hanna, '85, is the only other graduate of McGill in Perth. He is said to possess one of the best practices in the town.

## Exchanges.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a new and beautiful little volume in short-hand, of which the above is the motto. It is a stenographic transcription of Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," which has just been issued by Mr. Arthur G. Doughty, of Montreal, whose name is well known in stenographic circles here. The work is dedicated, by permission, to His Excellency the Governor-General, and both for literary excellence and as a work of art is, in truth, entitled to carry off the palm.

The book contains several illustrations, contributed by Miss E. Warren, which reflect great credit on that lady's talent, and demonstrate clearly that she is quite in touch with the more than ordinary artistic requirements of the work.

We have been favoured with some numbers of the *Educational Review* for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, of which Alex. Anderson, LL.D. is one of the editors. It deals comprehensively with the educational interests of that wide section, and is a means of intercommunication for the members of the teaching profession. In the January number is an editorial, evidently written by Dr. Anderson himself, on McGill University, from which the following in an extract:

"The pre-eminence accorded to McGill among Canadian universities, its popularity among students of the Maritime Provinces, and its singular position as the chief educational institution of the Protestants of Quebec, who form only a very small fraction of the population of the province, would lead us to infer that our people would know something of its constitution and history. And yet of this most interesting chapter in the narrative of the development of education in the dominion, most people are absolutely ignorant; hence the necessity for such a lecture as that by Sir William Dawson, on "The Constitution of McGill University, Montreal," being the annual lecture in the session, 1888-89, and the obligation laid upon all who are interested in higher education to circulate it as widely as possible. The publication of this university lecture at the present stage in the discussion of educational questions is exceedingly opportune, and in as far as it places before us a clear, concise and modest narrative of the incidents which mark the progress of the university, very satisfactory. The public spirit and foresight of the founder are only equalled by the skill, wisdom and zeal with which the governors have discharged the duties of their trust; and in nothing is this more noticeable than in the facility with



which the university has adapted itself to altered conditions and has striven to satisfy new demands. Perhaps one of the most gratifying features in the history of the university is its absolute independence of government assistance. It is solely a monument of the munificence and enthusiasm for higher education of the citizens of Montreal. Help from the state would have been welcomed, and was promised when the university "was embarrassed by pecuniary difficulty" and was at the point of extinction; but we question, if relief had come from that quarter, whether the citizens would have rallied around their university with the same spirit and have so thoroughly come to regard it as their own peculiar possession; at any rate, the retrospect would not now be so agreeable, and, annoyed by government interference, McGill would not hold the proud position of absolute freedom and public confidence which she enjoys at the present day. One thing strikes us as being a tower of strength to the university, and that is the Catholic basis, in respect of religion, on which it rests, and its liberal treatment of the students from the affiliated theological colleges who attend its classes. The same generous spirit is also manifested in the arrangement which has recently been made to admit students from the senior class of the normal school to the course in arts. Such enlightened action may be regarded, in relation to the community, as part of the return which is being rendered by the university for the benefactions of which it has been the recipient. We have only been able to indicate some of the points treated of in this admirable lecture, but we would recommend every one who is interested in university education and the true welfare of his country, to procure the lecture and read and study it.

Of course, modesty forbade any but the merest reference to himself and his work in McGill, but everybody knows that the narrative of the forward movement of McGill and its associate institutions is the history of the public labors of Sir William Dawson in Montreal in behalf of higher education.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* presents in its first pages a high class of literary and editorial matter: from that point it declines and ends with an amount of personal matter intended for lightness that has really very little interest even for those more immediately concerned.

*Robert Elsmere*, the irrepressible, has come to the front again, this time in a contribution to the *Queen's College Journal*, by Principal Grant. We have already praised the *Journal* without stint. The editorial writing is clear and strong, and the questions discussed are those that affect its university. In the last number the relation of the Y.M.C.A. to the college is considered, and a concluding sentence thus affirms: The "Stand aside, for I am holier than thou!" has done no good in the past, and we have very grave doubts of its ever doing any good in the future. But the *Journal* wanders beyond the scope of a college paper, and at times goes the length of crude criticism of second rate musical combinations.

The numbers of the *Tuftsian* are often good, but even when one is commonplace it bears marks of enterprise in collecting college news, and skill in making it readable.

"Put the *Alfred University* on your exchange list." Thanks awfully, Alf., but most of us have a little vanity in our composition, enough, at least, to rebel at seeing an exchange which makes such a polite request crowd *forty* exchanges into a space of *four* inches. Some of your professors write excellent articles, on "Work in Teachers' Classes" for instance, but would your paper lose anything, either of its rank or popularity, by contracting a little there to allow for a more extended view of your exchanges?

*Tibi a me, Atlantis*, your editors have done their

work well, but one duty remains before laying down the sceptre. An old Scotch woman heard a great gun preach, and gave her opinion by saying "It was a gey fine sermon if only the head and tail were nipit off." "And how much was head and tail?" "A weel, the first half was head and the other tail." With *Atlantis* the case is almost reversed; strike those ugly lines off the head and tail of each page and complete the work. The *Atlantis* surely deserves a circulation wide enough to enable it to relegate its advertisements where they belong.

Last reports from Londonderry are ante-X'mas. Anything wrong with the mailing lists of "O.S.T.?" Our address is, Box 1290, Montreal, where we are always glad to exchange the news of the week.

The *College Student* is an Exchange to which we can generally look with confidence for good matter well written. One feature which deserves commendation is its clear and exact scheme of contents. The January number is excellent. Prof. Gerhardt's address, and one or two other articles give weight to a number which is well sustained in its lighter departments also. Our hope of seeing a poetical department has received a death blow in the fall of the "Patent Poet," yet we shall still look for his rising, Phoenix-like, from his ashes, to add a new attraction to his much enduring magazine.

With all due deference to our lady friends of Alma College, we would like to see a stronger college tone in their magazine. The last number of the *Almafilian* has much interesting reading, but too much of it is from pens outside college, and has too little connection with college life. Better less within the pale than more without it. The January number is good, especially some of the unselected matter.

*Varsity* is well forward in some articles this month. "From my Boarding-house Window" is a clever sketch of harmless student romance. "Henri" is a good writer, and his easy flowing style makes the article pleasant reading. The hazing question, which is engrossing the attention of the college, seems little nearer a satisfactory solution. We look with fellow-interest for every development that may assist in a settlement of the difficulty. Our congratulations are due in reference to the appointment of Dr. Alexander, late of Dalhousie, to the vacant chair in English.

*Acadia Athenæum* has a thoughtful and well-written exposition of the text "Where there's a will there's a way." Many of its sentences are gems of thought; and the essay exhibits a phrase of writing little affected by contributors to college magazines. It shows the serious, moral turn a student's thoughts may take as distinguished from the lighter and merely literary character of the majority of student articles. The *Athenæum* has no Exchange column. Can this not be remedied? We, who receive the magazine, would like to see who *Acadia's* friends are.

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Ye studente breakethe ye maydene's harte;  
He laughethe, unaware;  
But she, she breakethe hys pocket-booke,  
Which maketh matters square.



## SEENACHRIB.

The professor came down like the wolf on the fold,  
With his spectacles gleaming in bright rims of gold,  
With his waving black robe and his four-cornered cap,  
And the poor undergrad. was quite caught in a trap.

Like a leaf of the forest, but rather more green,  
That Soph. with his crib had been nabbed by the Dean;  
Like a leaf of the forest when cometh the Fall,  
That Soph. with his crib was heaved out of the Hall.

For the Lord of Exams. spread his wings on the blast,  
Looking under the desk of that man as he passed!  
And the heart of the writer waxed deadly and chill,  
And his pen but once scratched, and for ever grew still!

For there lay the book with its pages all wide,  
Not meant, I assure you, by dons to be eyed;  
For it set forth old Plutarch in good English prose,  
And the author was Bohn, a man every one knows.

And there sat the reader dishevelled and white,  
With the dew on his brow, in a terrible fright,  
And the room was all silent, the clock ticked alone,  
The pens lay unlifted, all stifled a groan.

And the friends of the plucked one are loud in their wail,  
For in hiding a pony 'tis awful to fail:  
And the man whom I write of, though none wished him ill,  
Has vanished for aye from the halls of McGill.

APRILIS.

## Sporting.

## HOCKEY.

## CRYSTALS VS. MCGILL.

There was a large attendance present at the Victoria Rink on Saturday night, 8th Feb., to see the battle between the above clubs in the championship series. The Crystals were very confident of winning, and their hopes were not without reason, as they were all in the pink of condition, which was lacking among the College men. There was a total absence of fouling, which made the game worth seeing, or even going a long way to see, although for the first half it was very one-sided.

Following are the teams:—

<i>Crystals.</i>	<i>Position.</i>	<i>McGill.</i>
W. Norris .....	Goal .....	Shanks
Ellard .....	Point .....	Small
McDonald .....	Cover-Point .....	N. Walsh
McQuisten .....	Centre .....	Russell
Drysdale .....	Forwards. {	Jamieson
Brown .....		Fry
Lee .....		W. Walsh

At the close of the match the score stood 7 to 3 in favour of the Crystals.

## Between the Lectures.

"Gentlemen, if a man comes in late, let him stay out."

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum." That's why we say so little about the dead.

It only takes two minutes cultivation to change a professor into a politician.

Home's the best place for the man who could not see the professor's bull on the wooden leg.

Professor—"Mary! Please take the cat out of the room. I cannot have it making such a noise while I am at work. Where is it?"

Mary—"Why, professor, you are sitting on it!"

"Souvre," said Louis XV. to his commander one day, "you are getting old; where do you wish to be interred?" "At the feet of your Majesty," replied the adroit Frenchman, to the discomfiture of his royal questioner.

Freshie (looking at the University motto)—"What is the English for those Latin words, 'Grandescunt aucta labore?'"

Soph. (who knows, of course)—"Grand discount on actual labour!"

Judge Jeffries, on the bench, once told an old man with a long beard that he supposed he had a conscience as long as his beard. "Does your lordship," replied the old man, "measure consciences by beards? If so, your lordship has none at all."

A professor, recently, in preparing for an operation at the hospital, produced an immense grip sack, and proceeded to take such a number and variety of objects out of it, that a freshman was heard to say—"Billy, isn't Santa Claus late this year?"

In its series of lectures to be delivered in the Convocation Hall, Trinity University *Review* mentions the following:—

Feb. 8th.—"Immanuel Kaunts," by Prof. J. Clarke Murray, LL.D., McGill University, Montreal.

Grad. to be—"I am not satisfied with the photographer's work; he should have brought out my moustache."

Friend—"Why didn't you ask him? He could do it for you if you wished."

Grad. to be—"Well, if he could, he can do more than I can."

Professor—"Is it easy to change the direction of motion, as, for instance, in running round an icy corner?"

Student—"Yes, sir."

Professor (sarcastically)—"Indeed, can you give an example?"

Student—"When you walk over the edge of a dock, for instance!"

"A scientist says that the way to sleep is to think of nothing," read Mrs. Barker to her husband, after the evening meal.

"If that be true, I should say you would find no difficulty in sleeping your whole time away, my dear," pleasantly suggested Mr. Barker.

"No doubt, my love," retorted Mrs. Barker with an angelic smile, "for I think a great deal of you."

Mr. Barker hid the expression of his face in a cloud of smoke.

Women are studying medicine in England in thorough earnest. At the recent examinations at London University, ten of the nineteen passes for honors were taken by women. In anatomy they took three of the six honors. In Physiology they secured four out of six. In materia medica only did they fall behind, and even there they got three of the seven honors. In the face of such a record, the opponents of medical education for women are feeling a trifle uncomfortable.



## HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIPTION.

"Take a little rum ;  
 The less you take the better ;  
 Mix it in the lakes  
 Of Wenner and of Wetter.  
 Dip a spoonful out—  
 Mind you don't get groggy—  
 Pour it in the Lake  
 Winnipisiogee.  
 Stir the mixture well,  
 Lest it prove inferior ;  
 Then put half a drop  
 Into Lake Superior.  
 Then every other day  
 Take one drop in water ;  
 And you'll be better soon—  
 Or at least you ought ter."

## College World.

The game played at Columbia this year is checkers.

Lectures in Volapuk are now delivered at Yale, which is the first American College to add this language to its curriculum.

There are 180 courses of study at Harvard. Michigan University offers 242. The latter institution has over 1,800 students.

The Class of '92 at Cornell has invited the lady-students of their year to join them at their annual banquet, and the invitation has been accepted.

The Evelina de Rothschild School for girls at Jerusalem has been opened under the direction of Mlle. Fortunée Behar. It has more than four hundred pupils.

The number of colleges and universities in the States is the same as it was ten years ago, but the number of students has increased from 11,161 to 32,316 in that time.

The oldest college periodical and the oldest monthly of any kind in America, is the *Yale Literary Magazine*. Wm. M. Evarts was one of the first students who started it fifty years ago.

The Medical Faculty of Trinity College have founded a chair in Surgical Anatomy. Dr. Teskey, who previously occupied the position of Demonstrator in Anatomy, has been appointed Professor.

Dr. W. J. Alexander, late Professor of English Literature in Dalhousie College, Halifax, has been appointed to the vacant chair in Literature in University College, by an Order-in-Council from the Ontario Government.

Signora Catini has been elected to the Professorship of Pathology at the University of Pisa, Italy. She studied medicine at Bologna University. There is only one other woman holding a University Chair in Europe, Madame Kovalefsky, who is Professor of Literature at Stockholm.

Miss Sophia Hayden, one of the two young women who are studying Architecture at the Institute of

Technology, in Boston, received "First first-mention," *i. e.*, took the highest rank, for an original design of a belfry tower this week. The competition was with about twenty-five young men.

Miss Jane Harrison, noted as a Hellenic scholar and as a lecturer on Greek Art, is a candidate for the Chair of Archæology in London University College, made vacant by the retirement of Sir Charles Newton. This is the first time in the history of the college that a woman has sought one of its professional chairs.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, has just submitted to his colleagues the name of the present Munro Professor of English Language and Literature in Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, for the chair of English Literature in Toronto University. The appointment was confirmed, and Prof. William John Alexander, will assume office next October.

*Le Petit Journal*, Paris, says : "In England all the lyceums of young men have their companies of firemen. Several large lyceums of young girls, not wishing, in a country governed by a woman, to be behind the school-boys, have organized corps of perfectly disciplined firewomen. The colleges of Newham (Cambridge), of Girton (Oxford), and of Hollony (London), have given the example. Capt. Shaw, commander of the London firemen, has announced his early intention of inspecting the firewomen, helmeted, booted, and metamorphosed into veritable *anges du foyer*—angels of the fireside."

At the Cologne Congress, the naturalists discussed the question whether women could be physicians, and voted in the negative. Although they gave them credit for sufficient intelligence, it was argued that their more delicate nature prompted them to hesitate in face of dangerous operations, and thus to lose time, when only quick help could save life. We have some very successful women surgeons in America ; but what are facts against a theory? The whole performance was sufficiently absurd. To discuss at this time of day whether woman can be doctors ! A congress of women might as well decide, on *a priori* grounds, that men were too heavy-handed, slow and clumsy to succeed in anything requiring so much dexterity and delicacy of touch as a surgical operation.

A course of twelve lectures on the constitution of Canada, open to members of the University, will be delivered during the Easter Term, 1889, at Trinity College, Toronto, by J. G. Bourinot, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, author of "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice in Canada," "Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada," etc.

The titles of the lectures are :—

- I. Introductory.
- II. Canada under the Government of France.
- III. Military Government, 1760-1763, Quebec Act.
- IV. Constitutional Act, 1791.
- V. Its operation, etc.
- VI. Union Act of 1840.
- VII. The Confederation of the Provinces.
- VIII. Executive Authority.
- IX. The Parliament and Legislatures.



- X. The Judiciary.  
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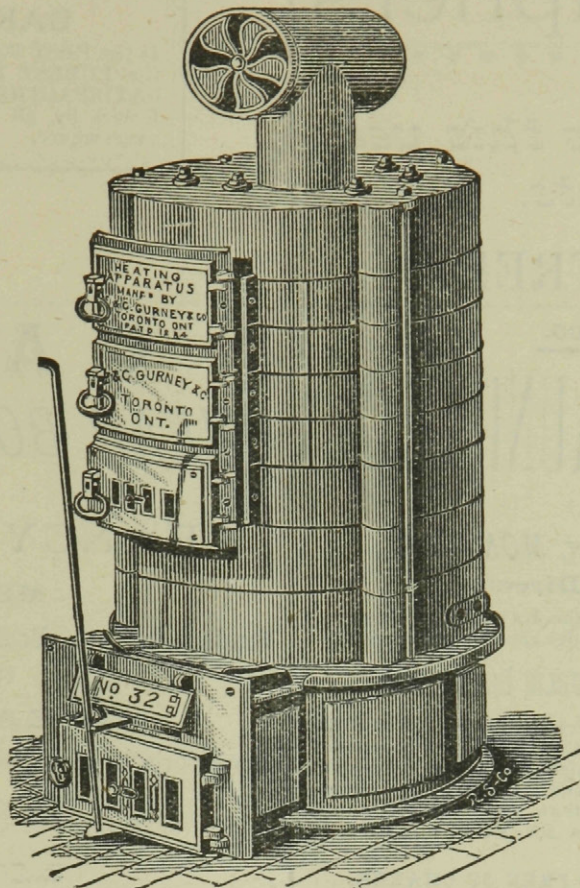
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

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